

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH.....\$ 50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN..... 75
PER YEAR..... 5.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN..... 6.00

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REBELLION BREAKING DOWN.

Large Army No Longer Needed in
the Philippines.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The first
orders of the withdrawal of regulars
from the Philippines have been sent
to General Otis, and the home-com-
ing of such troops as he can spare will
begin in a few days, says a Wash-
ington dispatch to the Tribune.

Under his instructions, Gen. Otis will
promptly send to San Francisco one
battalion each of the 14th, 18th and
23d Regiments of Infantry. The de-
cision to begin the withdrawal of
troops was reached before Secretary
Root started for Havana last week.
The latest reports from Otis indicat-
ed that the occasion for maintaining
so large a force in the islands had per-
manently passed; that most of the Ta-
gals had returned to their homes dis-
gusted with the rebellion, and that
they were not likely to be induced
again by promises or threats to take
up arms against the Americans.

Bomb Outrage.

PARIS, March 8.—A bomb was
thrown yesterday through a window
of the Paris residence of M. Alfred
Picard, commissioner of the Paris Ex-
position. It did not explode. A lady,
who saw two men light the fuse and
who gave the alarm, was attacked and
severely handled by them.

Drink Money.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House
of Commons today Patrick O'Brien,
Nationalist for Kilkenny, will ask the
Government to give a shilling to each
soldier on St. Patrick's Day to enable
him fittingly to celebrate the occa-
sion by "drowning the Shamrock."

Phelps Sinking.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—The
condition of Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-
Minister to England, is unchanged,
except that he is slowly sinking.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Bills are Read by Title
And Referred.

TEXT OF RULES ADOPTED

Committees Appointed to Consider
And Report on Appropriations
For Various Departments.

The Council of State met yesterday
afternoon at 3 o'clock. There were
present President Dole, Ministers
Mott-Smith, Damon, Young and Cooper,
and Councillors D. P. R. Isenberg,
M. A. Gonsalves, John Ena, W. F. Al-
len, S. K. Kane, A. G. M. Robertson,
P. C. Jones, M. P. Robinson, J. A. Ken-
nedy, John Nott, W. C. Achi, J. L.
Kaulukou and C. Bolte.

The minutes of Saturday's meeting
were read, corrected in one particular,
and approved.

Councillor A. G. M. Robertson, chair-
man, read the following report of the
Committee on Rules signed by all the
members:

Honolulu, March 18, 1900.
Hon. S. B. Dole, President of Coun-
cil of State.

Sir: Your Committee on Rules,
having had the subject under consid-
eration, beg to report as follows:

We do not deem it necessary that
the Council should adopt elaborate
rules of procedure, believing that the
"common law" of parliamentary prac-
tice can very well apply to our delib-
erations without formal enactment in
the form of express rules.

In the existing rules of the Council
the only changes we recommend are
the repeal of Rule 3 and the amend-
ment of Rule 5 by inserting the words
"or assistant secretary" after the word
"secretary."

We submit herewith a few new rules
applicable to the special business of
the consideration of the appropriation
bills requiring the approval of the
President of the United States, which
we recommend be adopted:

Special rules relating to the consid-
eration of appropriation bills requiring
the approval of the President of the
United States:

Rule I.

The following committees, each con-
sisting of three Councillors, shall be
appointed by the President: Commit-
tee on Judiciary and Attorney Gen-
eral's department, Committee on Foreign
Affairs Department, Committee on Fi-
nance Department. There shall also be
so appointed a Committee on Interior
Department, consisting of five Coun-
cillors.

Rule II.

It shall be the duty of said commit-
tees to examine into and report with-
out unnecessary delay upon all mat-
ters which may be referred to them re-
spectively.

Rule III.

Every bill requiring the approval of
the President of the United States in
order to be enacted shall pass three
readings. Upon the final passage of
every such bill the yeas and nays shall
be called and such passage shall re-
quire the affirmative vote of a major-
ity of all the Councillors.

Rule IV.

No rule of the Council shall be sus-
pended unless by a vote of a majority
of all the Councillors.

Rule V.

No rule of the Council shall be
amended or repealed, nor any new
standing rule adopted without at least
one day's written notice being given
of the motion therefor.

Rule VI.

The order of business shall be as fol-
lows: 1, Roll call; 2, reading of min-
utes; 3, petitions; 4, resolutions; 5,
unfinished business; 6, order of the
day; 7, business on President's table.
On motion of Councillor M. P. Rob-
inson the report was unanimously
adopted.

President Dole then announced the
following committees:

Departments of Judiciary and Attor-
ney General—A. G. M. Robertson, S.
K. Kane and J. L. Kaulukou.

Departments of Foreign Affairs and
Public Instruction—Mark P. Rob-
inson, John Ena and W. C. Achi.

Department of Finance—Peter C.
Jones, C. Bolte and M. A. Gonsalves.

Department of the Interior—A. V.
Gear, J. A. Kennedy, Wm. F. Allen,
John Nott and D. P. R. Isenberg.

President Dole announced that the
Acts 2, 3, 4, had been referred to the
committees appointed in accordance
with the divisions and subdivisions
pertaining to the different depart-
ments.

Minister Damon moved that Act 2,
as submitted be read a first time by title
and referred to the committees. Car-
ried.

President Dole announced that Act 2
was referred, according to the divisions
of said act, to the proper committees
as appointed.

Bills 3 and 4 upon motion took a sim-
ilar course, Bill 4 being referred to the
Committee on the Department of the
Interior.

BOERS FLYING BEFORE LORD ROBERTS' CAVALRY

Krueger Talking About Terms
Of Peace.

SIGNS OF DISCOURAGEMENT AMONG THE FREE STATE MEN

Cronje May be Sent to St. Helena—The Queen to
Visit Ireland—Ameer Friendly.
Plague at Cape Town.

LONDON, March 9.—The following editorial announcement is made by
the Daily News:

"It was rumored in London yesterday, and we have some reason for be-
lieving the rumor to be correct, that the two republics made informal and
unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day. Unfortunately, the condi-
tions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of
leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly suggested, and
accepted before the war, in order to avoid it, are impossible after the war,
with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

LONDON, March 9, 5:10 p. m.—It was learned late this afternoon that
the peace rumors had been founded on fact; that President Krueger had
appealed to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, offering at length,
by cable, the terms which he was willing to accept.

These, however, were not taken seriously, as they included practically
nothing more than what the Transvaal Government offered prior to the is-
suing of the British ultimatum.

Official circles here regarded the propositions as merely a ruse for the
Boers to gain time, and did not consider that President Krueger was yet
ready to consider the sweeping demands which Great Britain would make as
reimbursement for the loss of life and great expenditure.

It was understood that President Krueger's advances had met with an
emphatic rejection at the hands of Lord Salisbury, who was believed to
have said that no such attempt to retain the independence of the Trans-
vaal should be considered for a moment by the British Government.

LONDON, March 9.—From various quarters come signs of the possi-
bility of peace in South Africa being shortly within the bounds of practi-
cal politics.

All the dispatches from Lord Roberts' headquarters, including those of
the commander-in-chief himself, indicate the lack of a guiding spirit among
the Boers and individual demoralization, portending disintegration unless
speedily stemmed.

The flight of the burghers from Poplar Grove, according to all ac-
counts, was wholly inglorious.

A Times dispatch from Poplar Grove, under yesterday's date, goes so
far to assert that the Boer rout is complete; that the submission of the Free
State is being demanded by the burghers from their unwilling President,
and it is expected that his submission will be made within a week.

The correspondents add: "Probably the Boers' wisest course was flight,
but it was most undignified, and is certain to produce consternation at
Bloemfontein. There is a growing outcry against any further identification
of the Free State with the Transvaal's interests."

Dispatches from the Boer camp at Glencoe, via Lorenzo Marquez, de-
pict President Krueger as donning a bandolier, seizing a rifle and inviting
volunteers to accompany him, as he wished to have a shot at the enemy
himself. President Krueger is quoted as having declared in his address to
the troops that he "did not know whether arbitration or intervention would
end the struggle, but it would end quickly, within the next month, he
strongly believed."

In the meanwhile the British are not staying their advance. Lord
Roberts has moved ten miles nearer Bloemfontein, with the view of seizing
and utilizing the railroad. With this he could reach the Free State capital
in three or four days, and begin repairing the railway southward to meet
the British advance from Cape Colony, which is expected to be hastened
as soon as Gen. White takes control.

ROBERTS DEFEATS BOERS.

The Battle of Osonfontein a Decisive
British Victory.

OSONFONTEIN, March 7.—Lord Ro-
berts' forces advanced early this morn-
ing. French turned the southern part
of the position of the Boers, who fled
incontinently, leaving a gun, immense
quantities of forage and their tents. He
is in pursuit. The Boers on the north
bank are also evacuating the position.

LONDON, March 7.—(Midnight.)—
The War Office has just published the
following advices from Lord Roberts:
"POPLAR GROVE, March 7.—
(Evening.)—We had a successful day
and have completely routed the enemy,
who are in full retreat."

"The position which they occupied is
extremely strong and cunningly ar-
ranged with a second line of entrench-
ments, which would have caused us
heavy loss had a day attack been made."

"The turning movement was neces-
sarily wide, owing to the nature of the
ground, and the cavalry and artillery
horses are much done up. The fight-
ing was practically confined to the
cavalry division, which as usual did
excellent work, and Gen. French reports
that the horse artillery batteries did
great execution among the enemy."

"Our casualties were about 50. I re-
gret to say that Lieut. Keswick was
killed and Lieut. Bailey was severely
wounded, both of them with the Lan-
cers. Lieut. Desprez of the Second
Life Guards was severely wounded. The
remaining casualties will be telegraphed
tomorrow."

"Generals Dewet and Delarey com-
manded the Boer forces."

LONDON, March 8.—The full extent
of Lord Roberts' success yesterday is
not yet clear, but the best informed ap-
pear satisfied that it brings peace
nearer.

Experts anticipate that the burghers
will make no stand west of the Free
State capital, and some of them even
deduce from the fact that the Boer
forces are divided and retreating in dif-
ferent directions, that demoralization
has set in, and that the Transvaal
forces will next be found carefully en-
trenched in positions north of the Vaal
river, while the bulk of the Free Stat-
ers will abandon the contest and sue for
peace.

Elsewhere the news indicates that the
conditions continue hopeful from a

British point of view, the telegrams
from Mafeking alone showing any de-
spondency.

The Rout of the Boers.

LONDON, March 8.—4:28 p. m.—Lord
Roberts telegraphs that he has captured
a Krupp gun and a number of tents and
wagons. He also announces that Gen.
Clements has occupied Norval's Pont.

LONDON, March 8.—5:47 p. m.—The
following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch:

"POPLAR GROVE, March 8.—Two
brigades of cavalry, with horse at-
tillery and Kelly-Kenny's division,
marched today ten miles eastward. The
Boers were quite taken by surprise yes-
terday. They moved off so hurriedly
that they left cooked dinners behind
them. We captured a Krupp gun and
several tents and wagons."

"The total casualties were: Killed,
Lieuts. Keswick and Frislick; wound-
ed, Lieuts. Bailey, of the 12th Lancers,
and Desprez of the Second Life
Guards, both severely, and Lieut.
Smith, of the Shropshires, who is be-
lieved to have been picked up by a
Boer ambulance. Two men were killed,
forty-six wounded, and one man is mis-
sing."

The British occupied Jamestown un-
opposed on Thursday, March 8th, and
the Boers are reported to be retreating
beyond Allwal North, so Cape Colony is
practically clear of armed Boers.

Reinforcements from Natal are going
to Lord Roberts. Gen. Warren's divi-
sion and some artillery have already
been ordered to join the commander-in-
chief, who is preparing for all eventual-
ities, including possible desperate op-
position to his crossing the Vaal river,
and the necessity of the siege of Pre-
toria.

Thousands of natives are reported to
be employed at the Transvaal capital
in the construction of defensive works,
concerning which such secrecy is main-
tained that no one is allowed to walk
or drive on the outskirts of the town.

General Dewet now commands all the
commandos at the Modder river.

The president started yesterday even-
ing for Bloemfontein to visit the laager
of the Free State.

It is understood that President Krue-
ger is to visit Bloemfontein to try to
arrange a compromise of the differences
between the Transvaalers and the Free
Staters.

(Continued on Page 2)

HAVE THE TONGS COME

Are the Hatchetmen
Plotting?

RUMORS OF HIGHBINDERS

The Reign of Terror in San Fran-
cisco's Chinatown Finds Echoes
In Honolulu.

Among the Chinese of Honolulu
whispers of coming tong feuds are
heard now and again. Men who ought
to know say that it is not improbable
that in the near future the fierce pas-
sions which have made the streets of
San Francisco's Chinatown red with
blood, may break out here. Others
laugh at any talk of highbinder grudges
finding a foothold in the metropolis of
Hawaii. These optimists say that Hon-
olulu has a better class of Chinese
than has San Francisco and that the
incitements to assassinations are
wanting here.

Consul Yang Wei Pin, China's
representative here, has stirred up a
hullabaloo among those who favor
these secret associations by a letter
addressed to the Minister of Foreign
Affairs in which he protests against
the granting of a charter to the Bow
Wong Progressive Association, which
has an application now before the Cab-
inet. He encloses a set of the associa-
tion's regulations. One clause binds
every member to protect any other
member in case of assault or other in-
jury. These regulations are said to be
the same as govern the See Yups and
Sam Yups and other similar societies
in San Francisco.

The application states the object of
the society to be the improvement of
the Chinese people, morally, socially,
educationally and in other lines. Yes-
terday the Cabinet listened to Attor-
ney Henshall, representing the peti-
tioners, who declared that the associa-
tion was organized solely for the pur-
poses given in its application. The
matter will be taken up again at the
next meeting.

In San Francisco, where there are
dozens of secret Chinese societies, al-
most all have names which overflow
with love for mankind. Every group
of Cantonese outcasts who gather at
night in the dark rooms in the gloomy
alleys of San Francisco's plague spot,
and plot murder, dignifies itself and
hides its damnable purpose under
some such title as "Society for Assis-
ting Helpless Chinese;" every gambling
firm that conducts its unlawful games
behind triple-barred doors, has blaz-
oned on its portal, "Educational Club"
or "Friends of the Poor." The Celest-
ial criminal has learned well his les-
son of guile from his white brother.

A wise old Chinese who has lived in
Honolulu for many years, a leading
merchant and prominent in all efforts
to uplift his countrymen, was asked
yesterday what he thought of the out-
look for the tongs getting power here.

"I hope I am not speaking foolish-
ly," he said after some minutes of
thought. "I fear that the highbinder,
the paid hatchetmen of warring tongs,
will yet disturb the peace and healthful
growth of the Chinese colony. We
have a superior grade of Chinese resi-
dents here to those in San Francisco.
There the powerful companies who
control the immigration of Chinese
have brought in great gangs of coolies,
the dregs of the Canton municipality
and the sweepings of the agricultural
districts."

"With them these Chinese who may
perhaps compare not unfavorably with
the human offal of American cities,
have brought all their vices and their
feuds. In San Francisco's Chinatown
is a large floating population; men who
spend half the year at the Northern
fisheries and the other six months
gambling in San Francisco or living by
their wits. The house servants, too,
have combined into tongs or societies
for mutual protection and they are
often preyed on by the loafers."

"Besides there are a hundred trade
grudges. Strikes with the Americans
not infrequently end in killings. In
the San Francisco Chinatown the trade
tongs kill secretly instead of in your
fashion. Each society has so many
hired members who are deputed to ter-
rorize or slay the objectionable mem-
bers of other tongs. Or the other large
class of highbinder who subsist on the
blackmail levied on fallen women and
the gambling houses, often fight among
themselves."

"At present there are only occa-
sional outcroppings of this element
here. Under the present laws Chinese
are not coming in and those of the
highbinder class who have come here
in former years are not strong enough
to venture on blackmailing except now
and then. But the tongs in San Fran-
cisco and in China have communication
with a few allies here, and now and
then strive to effect an organization
here which would pay tribute to them.
There are such societies, secret of
course, here. What I fear is that their
membership may increase until they
dare to take the lives of those who re-
fuse to submit to their demands. I be-
lieve I am not speaking too strongly
when I say that I foresee serious trou-
ble within the next few years."

San Francisco furnishes today an

appalling example of the conditions
brought about by tong feuds. So uni-
versal has the reign of terror become
in its Chinese district that many be-
lieve that the reported case of plague
there is but a subterfuge of the police
to throw an effective cordon about
Chinatown and subdue the highbinder
who are almost daily killing their vic-
tims in the resorts and streets.

The See Yup and the Sam Yup socie-
ties, the most powerful of the secret
associations, are here. Most of the
tongmen who are causing the scores of
murders in San Francisco, pay alle-
giance to these societies. Besides they
have membership in other smaller and
more covert alliances. The San Fran-
cisco Call of a few days ago in a story
of the day's status of the war in Chin-
atown gives a vivid picture of the state
of affairs. It says:

"Chinatown is in a ferment and the
highbinders have only pocketed their
guns and sheathed their knives until
some fresh imaginary wrong that de-
mands expiation by blood lays hold of
them. The complication of the tongs is
a veritable Chinese puzzle, but this time
both branch associations of the See
Yups and Sam Yups are dove-tailed,
prohibiting the possibility of a big
trade war between these two societies."

"Two thousand circulars, which are
likely to cause a clash between the
Chinese Consul General and the Six
Companies on one side and a number
of wealthy and influential merchants
on the other, were distributed through-
out Chinatown last night. In substance
the document accuses the two first
parties with dereliction of duty and
makes suggestions as to how the pre-
sent highbinder war could be brought
to a close. Two important hints are
given in the circular—the first that
when Chinese are arrested for carry-
ing concealed weapons the Six Com-
panies should prevent their friends
from furnishing bail money, employing
attorneys or paying fines; and the sec-
ond that when highbinder are convict-
ed for such offenses they should serve
a long term and afterward be deported
to China. The expense of such depor-
tation, it is claimed, should be paid by
the Six Companies. There are but thirty-
or forty highbinder who do murder
in this city, and the entire expense in-
volved would not amount to more than
\$4000. The circular is anonymous, ex-
cept in stating that it was inspired by
wealthy merchants whose trade has
suffered by tong wars and who wish to
see peace reign."

"The Chinese Consul stated yesterday
that every assistance is being given to
the tongs against the Suey Singtong to
crush the latter. It has terrorized
Chinatown for years, and now that
odds are against them, efforts will be
made to stamp them out of existence.
The statement that the tongs of the
Sam Yups and See Yups would combine
and engage in open warfare is ridicu-
led, not only by the Consul, but by every
one conversant with Chinese matters.
While the warring tongs are factions
of either society, many of their asso-
ciate tongs are on friendly terms and
have thus far showed a disposition to
bring about peace."

THE CABINET YESTERDAY.

Business Attended to and Deferred
by the Executive Council.

The Cabinet met yesterday morning
at the usual hour. There were pres-
ent President Dole and Ministers Mott-
Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper. The
minutes of the meeting of March 16th
were read and approved.

Minister Mott-Smith read a letter of
February 18th, from Yang Wei Pin,
Chinese Consul, in regard to the ap-
plication of the Bow Wong Progressive
Association for articles of association.
Attorney W. A. Henshall was sent for
and stated that, so far as he knew, this
association had nothing whatever to
do with any other association. The
matter was deferred till Wednesday.

It was decided that the proposition
of the Bishop of Panapolis, under date
of March 17th, to grant upon certain
conditions the land required for his
premises for the extension of Pauahi
street from Nuuanu to Fort street, be
accepted.

It was voted that the matter of the
purchase of the Ryckroft road, Puna, be
deferred for further investigation, or
until a meeting of the Legislature.

A site for the new garbage crematory
was discussed and the matter referred
to the Minister of the Interior to make
investigations and report tomorrow.

It was voted that the Minister of Fi-
nance be authorized to pay the drafts
of the Minister of the Interior to the
sum of \$345,253.24, as approved by
President McKinley in the telegram
from the Secretary of State, dated
March 6th, of which the following is a
copy: "The President has not consid-
ered it wise to convene the old Legis-
lature, expecting the Council of State
to provide for requisite expenditures
until Congress elects (enacts) the Ha-
waiian Territorial Bill; he approves
Act No. 1 of the Council of State."

It was also voted that the Minister
of Finance be requested to insert the
following items in Act 3 for salaries
and pay roll: Salary of second dis-

A PLAGUE CASE

Young Street Native Succumbs.

List of Board of Health Officers
Authorized to Contract and
Approve.

(From Monday's Daily)

2 a. m.—Dr. Hoffmann just telephoned to say that the native who died suddenly yesterday on Young street near Aloha lane, was a victim of the plague.

One case of plague appeared in Honolulu yesterday. A telephone message was received at the Board of Health office early in the afternoon to the effect that a native living on the Waikiki end of Young street had died suddenly, unattended by a physician. Dr. Peterson answered the call at once.

The deceased, Edward Halaakalani Kahoonano, aged 32, had supposedly been suffering from pneumonia. The case was considered sufficiently suspicious for the body to be removed to the morgue at the pesthouse. Undertaker Williams was telephoned and the body was taken away about the middle of the afternoon. Dr. Hoffmann performed an autopsy but would give no opinion until he had examined slides prepared from the juices of the body. He completed the examination early this morning, when he announced the presence of bubonic plague. The body of the native will be cremated today.

It is reported from the pesthouse that H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel clerk, is much better, and that Seu Kam, the plague patient from T. Quan Yee's stables, Iwilei, is also considerably improved in his condition.

The Plague Prophylactic.

Dr. Jobe was busy yesterday, as he has been for the last few days, inoculating intending travellers with the plague prophylactic. Eighty-six persons have received an injection of the preventive up to date. Half a dozen passengers by the Aorangi were evidently very much surprised when they landed in Honolulu that they would be unable to leave the city for seven days and that they would have to take the prophylactic to get away in that time. They were bound for Maui to work on a plantation there and consider Honolulu as a trap laid especially for their benefit. They applied at headquarters for the serum and Dr. Jobe inoculated five of them, after which he announced the fact of the serum having given out. He said it was stored away in the bacteriological laboratory and that Dr. Hoffmann and Dr. Camp had gone away with the keys in their pockets, leaving him short. The sixth man was determined that he would not be left and insisted that some means be found for procuring him the serum. At last Dr. Jobe permitted the applicant to scale the partition between the Board of Health office and the laboratory and find the fluid for himself. The traveler found what he wanted and came back over the partition with a score of the little serum bottles, and received his injection, going away happy.

Authorized Bill Contractors.

The following is a list of the Board of Health officers authorized to contract and approve bills on the bubonic plague account: C. B. Wood, M.D., C. B. Reynolds, Chas. Wilcox, J. D. McVeigh, Dr. W. Hoffmann, W. H. Hiltz, Geo. W. Smith, the Finance Committee, C. M. Cooke, chairman; Geo. R. Carter, F. B. Damon, Kahului, Maui; L. M. Baldwin, C. L. Garvin, M.D., J. W. L. Zumwalt, A. L. C. Atkinson, Hilo, Hawaii;—C. C. Kennedy.

Board of Health Meeting.

President Wood and Messrs. Hatch, Lowrey and Smith were present at the Saturday meeting of the Board of Health. Dr. Wood stated that there was very little business before the Board and proceeded to read a letter which he had prepared, addressed to Dr. Garvin of Kahului. The letter is as follows:

March 17, 1900.

Dr. C. L. Garvin, Chairman
Sanitary Committee, Kahului,
Maui.

Dear Sir: The matter of the disposition of the merchandise in the Kahului store and warehouses, was before the Board of Health today. The Board voted to recommend the following line of procedure. In the case of the store, a building should be erected outside of the rat-proof fence, preferably at some distance from the infected center. This building may be either a new store to be permanent, or a warehouse. It should have adjoining it a fumigating house. The goods in the old store should then be removed in suitable quantities from time to time, taken directly to the fumigating house and immediately disinfected by fumigation or other suitable means, and then placed in the new warehouse or store.

It would be well to have this warehouse or store so constructed as to be rat-proof. This procedure could be continued until the old store was emptied. The work should be thoroughly done. Any merchandise incapable of fumigation or disinfection should be destroyed. Goods in original unbroken packages should be sprinkled or sprayed with 1 per cent solution of sulphuric acid. Broken packages, bales, bundles, crates, dry goods on shelves, sugar bags, hardware, etc., to be fumigated in a tight room by sulphur fumigation for twenty-four hours.

After emptying the store, the building itself should then be dealt with. If after careful consideration, it is considered safe and feasible to preserve the store, it should be enclosed by a

rat-proof fence, after which the flooring should be removed and destroyed, and the soil beneath thoroughly treated with lime. Wherever there are double walls, the inner wall should be removed so as to destroy any possible infection between walls by rats. The ceiling should be dealt with in the same manner. The walls, partitions and shelves should then be thoroughly washed with a solution of sulphuric acid, and when dry, painted. It might be well to fumigate the store before beginning the alterations.

The warehouses and other buildings known to have become infected by rats should be treated in the same manner.

Very sincerely yours,

C. B. WOOD,

President Board of Health.

After the consideration of a few unimportant matters the Board adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Board of Health Meeting.

(From Saturday's Daily)

The Board of Health met at the usual time yesterday afternoon with President Wood, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day and Messrs. Smith, Hatch and Cooper present. After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the Board turned its attention to the various matters demanding consideration.

Dr. Garvin's Letter.

President Wood then read a communication from Dr. Garvin of Kahului, Maui, as follows:

Kahului, Maui, March 14, 1900.

Dr. C. B. Wood, Honolulu, H. I.
Dear Sir: I have but little of importance to report since my last letter. I discovered plague bacilli in another rat found dead near the warehouses March 10th. The rat-proof fence is completed around the town and the railroad. The wharf has been carefully cleaned, whitewashed and treated with sulphuric acid. Nearly all the people have been removed from town into camp. I have been obliged to erect several small cottages for the accommodation of the white families, which caused some delay.

There have been no cases of sickness in or around the town except of the most trivial nature, for two weeks. The final disposition of the Kahului store, warehouses and the town itself is awaited with much interest. The sanitary committee suggested building a rat-proof fence around the store and principal warehouses in the hopes of catching the rats known to be infected, but other matters were more pressing just at present.

The feasibility of killing all the rats is a matter of some doubt to me.

Very truly,

C. L. GARVIN.

Dr. Garvin sent word under date of March 14, as follows: "There are no deaths and no suspicious cases yesterday nor today."

Dr. Wood recommended that a new warehouse or new store, whichever was desired, should be erected, to which goods could be removed from the Kahului store where an infected rat was found. In this way the goods could be disinfected or fumigated and taken to the new building outside the enclosure and stored. After this, rat-proof fences could be erected around the infected premises and they could be treated as the health authorities on Maui see fit. This recommendation of Dr. Wood's was put in the form of a motion by Lowrey, seconded by Hatch and carried by the Board.

Here Dr. Hoffmann telephoned to the Board that he had found Seu Kam to be a genuine case of plague.

Upon this definite information Smith moved and Emerson seconded that the premises from which Seu Kam had originally come, the Kwong Yee stables described above, should be destroyed by fire as they were infected by plague. In an insanitary condition, a source of filth and a cause of sickness. It was unanimously resolved that the premises should be burned.

The condemned property includes the Kwong Yee stables and several other buildings from the mule paddock to the premises of Mr. Brash.

Authority to Contract Bills.

Hatch moved that all authority to contract and approve bills be withdrawn from all persons except the regular employees of the Board of Health and the Finance Committee. The motion was carried.

Dr. Wood read a letter from the Finance Committee concerning the reduction of expenses, as follows:

Honolulu, March 15, 1900.

Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: As your finance committee are passing pay rolls for the first half of the month, we beg to call the attention of your Honorable Board to several matters, with a view of greater economy from now on, if it is possible that such can be practiced.

Your committee is not in a position to understand all the demands and necessities for these items, and it is only to direct your attention to them, and not to criticize, that we make mention of the following:

In pay roll of March 15, duly approved by yourself and C. B. Reynolds, we note cost of ambulance:

Night and day, 1 man with horse, 15 days at \$7.50 per day, \$112.50; 2 men, \$5 per day each, 15 days, \$150; 2 men, \$5 per night each, 15 nights, \$150; total cost attendants for ambulance, \$412.50.

We do not know how much the ambulance has been used, but it would seem as if this expense could be materially reduced by calling upon some other department for assistance when necessary.

We beg also to suggest that the expense of guards and superintendence of the kerosene warehouse be cut down by removal of all quarantine patients to Kailhi. We understand the premises are used chiefly at this time for incurables, and if such is the case, it would seem hardly necessary, or right, to have the bubonic plague appropriation stand such expense for guards and superintendence to keep such patients on the premises. The cost of labor only for this department the past fifteen days amounts to \$661.30.

In payroll of March 15, approved by C. B. Reynolds and yourself, for removal of garbage and refuse from the

city, we note that for labor under the supervision of F. S. McPherson the men are receiving \$2 per day, while laborers under the charge of W. H. Hiltz receive 75 cents per day and hard. While Mr. McPherson's gang are obliged to do duty on scows, yet it would seem to your committee that this item could be materially reduced by the employment of idle hands now dependent upon the Government.

We would suggest that the guards about the city under charge of the Marshal be reduced in number if possible.

We respectfully make these suggestions that your honorable Board may be well acquainted with the facts as they appear to your committee.

We remain, your obedient servants—

CHAS. M. COOKE,

J. B. ATHERTON,

THOMAS RAIN WALKER.

Finance Committee, Board of Health.
Dr. Wood reported that he had discussed the ambulance service and that all possible reductions were being made in expenses; guards were being dispensed with in many cases, and as soon as the disinfection of the block makal of the Judiciary building was complete more guards could be dropped.

Letter From Dr. Mouritz.

A communication from Dr. Mouritz concerning fevers and sanitary conditions on Molokai was then read:

Mapulehu, Molokai,

March 8, 1900.

C. B. Wood, Esq., President Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: The health conditions of this district are improving, and there is a marked diminution in the number of fever cases.

The prevailing type of fevers are "continued malaria," and ill-defined "typhoid;" there are still a few serious cases, but I feel confident as soon as the trade-winds set in conditions will materially improve.

Yours respectfully,

A. MOURITZ

A letter from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee was next in order, as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., March 15, 1900.

Board of Health.

Gentlemen: At a meeting of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, on March 14, Mr. Towse informed the committee that he was ready to take charge of the work of inspection at any time the committee might suggest.

The following resolution was thereupon carried: "That the Citizens' Sanitary Committee instruct its inspectors that their last inspection will be on Thursday, the 15th inst, and that commencing on Friday, the 16th inst, the work will be taken up by the paid inspectors under charge of Mr. Towse."

The Citizens' Sanitary Committee having been formed primarily for the purpose of inspecting the city and now having turned that work over to the Board of Health, proposes, with the consent of the Board of Health, to adjourn sine die.

Very truly yours,

CITIZENS' SAN. COM.,

By S. M. BALLOU.

Resolution of Appreciation.

The Board unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Health hereby expresses its appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the members of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee and by the inspectors and sub-inspectors acting under them in the suppression of the epidemic of bubonic plague.

Clearing False Impressions.

Lihue, Kauai, March 15, 1900.

Dr. Wood, President Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: Knowing that false impressions prevail in Honolulu regarding the indignation of the Kauai people about passengers being allowed to pass on the local steamers without going through the quarantine as arranged by the Board of Health, the following beg to protest against any one being allowed to visit Kauai unless he has first complied with the regulations. We consider all are alike affected by this law.

We consider further that freight should yet be subjected to a thorough fumigation until the Board of Health feels sure all danger is over.

G. N. WILCOX,

N. MORRISON,

ANTON CROPP,

GEORGE E. EWART,

C. WOLTERS,

GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD.

List of Paid Inspectors.

The selection of the force of paid sanitary inspectors has been completed and the men are at work. At 7 o'clock in the morning they are required to go to work and their day's duties are finished between 5 and 6 p. m.

Special attention will be given the sanitary condition of houses of Chinese, Japanese, natives and such others as require it. The following is a list of the inspectors and the men who recommend them for the positions:

John B. Hopkins, recommended by D. Howard Hitchcock and L. A. Thurston; John Edwards, E. F. Bishop; S. J. Harris, ex-inspector for Dr. Howard at Kailhi camp; R. C. Abercrombie, J. Lightfoot and others, A. G. Wheeler, ex-inspector Chinatown, Dr. Pratt; T. W. Carroll, W. C. King and others; Fred. Leslie, W. C. Achi and others; W. J. Law, W. M. Minton and others; Fred. Atkins, C. H. W. Norton and A. M. Brown; Wm. McWayne, H. S. Townsend; A. B. Phillips, agent Board of Health; Wm. R. Hall, Bro. Thomas, St. Louis College; Charles Hopkins, Rev. Edman; Major Wood, S. A. Mr. Sedgwick; F. Berger, L. C. Abies; Archibald Dods, James Campbell and others; M. S. Levy, A. B. Wood; J. H. Sharp, Theo. Richards, Wm. Fernandez, A. V. Gear, Albert Hoogs, ex-inspector; Wm. A. Smith Paul Isenberg; E. N. Voeller, W. R. Sims; J. A. Griffin, Captain Campbell and others; Pung Ung Yet, E. B. McClanahan; C. G. Bartlett, A. M. Brown Jack Miller, from fumigating department of Kailhi camp; Joseph Morgan D. Howard Hitchcock, H. B. Weller, A. M. Brown; Phillip Naone, Col. W. Fisher; C. W. Eccles, Citizens' Sanitary Committee; C. M. Blaisdell; Wm. Blaisdell; James Spencer, A. W. Carter, R. F. Lockwood, C. L. Crabbe, Fred West, ex-inspector Chinatown.

Sick Headache

Is the cause of untold suffering to many women; of neglected families and unhappy homes. Pleasure is banished from the life that is subject to these attacks, and yet it is possible to be free forever from such trying ordeals. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by enriching the blood, toning up the nerves, and strengthening the stomach, make sick headache impossible, and restore nervous energy to the despondent sufferer. The full name:

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Is on every package of the genuine.

Mrs. Fannie B. Stoffe, of Martinsville, Mo., says: "I used to have terrible sick headaches, which I had as far back as I can remember. In recent years they were getting worse. A few years ago I took treatment of a specialist in Kansas City, but it only relieved me for a while. When I came here two years ago my health was miserable. My husband, who had great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, insisted that I commence using them. After taking a few doses I could see an improvement, and my headache spells were not so severe. I used four boxes, and since that time I have not had any of those attacks, and I never felt so well in my life."

—From the Republican, Bethany, Mo.

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

TOYO JACKSON'S WIDOW.

Hogan's Minstrels Team and "Stars" to Play for Her Benefit.

The management of Hogan's minstrels announced from the stage of the Orpheum on Saturday night, amid universal applause, that the company possessed a baseball team and that a match would be arranged with the Stars, the proceeds of which should be presented to the widow of Toyo Jackson. The motive that prompted the offer is generous and considerable interest will center in the game, not only as a charitable object but because it will probably turn out to be the hottest game of ball that Honolulu has seen for many a season. Further details as to time and place will be announced within a few days.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES.

The world does not produce better.

—LATEST—

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.

—LATEST—

"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

Ex Nuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails, And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED

—J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST. I.

—J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Metropolitan Meat Company

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1900.

TREATY AND CANAL.

The Argonaut calls for the rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty on the ground that the clause, forbidding the United States to fortify the Nicaragua canal, would expose that waterway to capture by a stronger naval power, and, furthermore, that by its deference to English opinion the treaty would imply a lowering of national self-respect. Specifically, the Argonaut says:

The fact remains that Great Britain has a large navy; that the United States has a small navy; that if the United States builds the waterway and does not fortify it the canal would, in the event of war with Great Britain, fall into her hands. Thus we would start out with a small navy and a great canal. When the war was over Great Britain would have her great navy, our small navy, and our great canal. In a war on our own soil, neither Great Britain nor all the powers could defeat us. But in a war over a canal separated from us by oceans, gulfs, and seas, the strongest sea power would win.

And again:

The provision which causes the strongest opposition is that forbidding the fortification of the canal. It has aroused the ire of even administration organs. Furthermore, the genuine American does not like Great Britain to "allow" the United States to build a canal on American soil; he does not like to have Great Britain "demand" that its neutrality be guaranteed; and he dislikes most of all that Great Britain should have anything to say concerning a canal built by an American republic on American soil and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the North American continent. It looks as if the Administration, with its many new-fangled doctrines, had forgotten the Monroe doctrine.

Touching the first point we do not believe it possible for any naval power, however strong, to capture the Nicaragua canal from the United States, although one might easily blockade it. A small defensive squadron in Lake Nicaragua could hold the middle of the canal against any ships approaching in single file; while field batteries could make matters warm for the enemy en route. While passing under the high banks of a sea level canal in a hilly country hostile ships would be exposed to all sorts of attacks from the shore while if the canal should have separate levels, the destruction of a single lock would ground such vessels and make the channel impassable. Then torpedoes must be considered. No naval commander in his right mind would thrust his vessels into such an obvious danger—into a place where speed must be slow, maneuvering impossible, where the sinking of one ship must imperil the rest and where the advantages are all on the side of the defense.

As to the second point, the appeal to patriotic sentiment, that is obvious claptrap. Deference to Great Britain in the matter of the canal is merely deference to a solemn treaty by which the American Government agreed, if the Nicaragua canal were built, to declare, and, in company with Great Britain as a joint protector to defend, the neutrality of the passage. That was a weak and pusillanimous treaty but it is one the United States is in duty bound to observe until it has been abrogated. As Great Britain is not disposed to surrender her rights in full and proposes to hold on to the pledge of neutrality, America must either compromise in the matter of fortifications, go without the canal or break her solemn word and insult the only European power which befriends her, in the effort to get the canal. Rational patriots would prefer compromise.

And so, we suspect, would the Argonaut if it were not for the railroad engagements which oblige it to do its best to retard canal legislation.

HONOLULU AND HILO.

The appropriation bills submitted by the Executive to the Council of State, although comparatively short, cover too much ground for complete discussion in this issue. One fact which attracts immediate notice, however, is the disproportion of the amounts allotted for Honolulu and Hilo.

Honolulu is growing so fast, that large appropriations are necessary for streets, wharves, sewers and other improvements, if the town is to keep its proper pace in the march of progress. Much that is called for is indispensable. Yet it may be questioned whether the Government should branch out into garbage collection on the scale proposed. However, with the general policy of liberal appropriations for public improvements the Administrator is in hearty accord. But we must not allow that Hilo, as well as Honolulu, is growing rapidly. No one who has not been in Hilo for the past five years has any conception of the development of the place and the immediate prospect of development. Hilo has a framework upon which to make streets; an embryo waterworks; a nabbin of a wharf and no sewers. There is immediate necessity for heavy outlays for all of these items.

The Executive and the Council of State consist entirely of Honolulu

men. It behooves them, therefore, to use more than ordinary care in dealing with other communities, especially as the appropriations are being made without any member of either body visiting the other Islands or even giving their inhabitants an opportunity to be heard. Hilo has heretofore enjoyed the reputation of being an aggregation of kickers. In fact, the people there kick so much and so often at trifles that if they but knew it they injure their own cause when a genuine grievance occurs. That grievance now exists.

The Advertiser does not speak in this connection for fear that language will fall the Hiloites when they see the scheduled appropriation bill, for they will probably turn the air blue; but as the Council of State begins work immediately and will work quickly, it is proper that the fact should be mentioned now. Assuredly if a change is not made in the amount of the Hilo appropriation a wrong will be done to that community.

Analysis of the two appropriation bills providing for public improvements, shows the following proportions for the two localities.

LOAN BILL APPROPRIATIONS.			
	Honolulu.	Hilo.	
Harbor	\$200,000	\$22,000	
Sewerage		6,000	
Buildings		14,000	
Streets and roads		20,000	
Waterworks	214,000	8,000	
Steam tug	65,000		
	\$479,000	\$70,000	

CURRENT RECEIPTS APPROPRIATION BILL.			
	Honolulu.	Hilo.	
Land	\$ 4,557		
Streets and roads	332,065	\$ 4,600	
Buildings	38,000		
Addition to electric light plant	12,000		
Plant for removal of garbage	79,050		
	\$465,672	\$ 4,600	

It appears, then, from these two bills that it is proposed to appropriate for new public improvements in Honolulu \$944,672 and for the same purposes in Hilo \$74,600.

The Council of State have already appropriated \$345,000 for the sewerage plant in Honolulu and \$20,000 for a garbage crematory, so that the total appropriation proposed to be made by the Council of State for Honolulu public improvements is \$1,329,672, while that for Hilo is only \$74,600, or, in round numbers, five per cent of the amount proposed for Honolulu.

This is certainly not a fair division, and the figures are commended to the Executive and the Council of State for consideration.

BOERS AND ST. HELENA.

An editorial in yesterday's paper upon the choice of St. Helena as a place of imprisonment and exile for the Boer leaders has brought the following courteous communication from Judge Charles F. Hart:

Editor Advertiser: In this morning's issue you say, "General Cronje will be sent to St. Helena, whither perhaps, General Joubert, Steyn, Kruger, Reitz and one or two others may duly follow." Considering the unhealthy climate of St. Helena, the spectacle of the brave Boer leaders there would be rather depressing.

St. Helena, lying as it does right in the track of the southeast trade-winds and 1,200 miles from other land, is hardly likely to have the unhealthy climate you attribute to it, and, with your permission, I will fortify this view of the matter by a quotation from Bevan's "Students Manual of Modern Geography," seventh edition, page 503: "St. Helena, a small island with a circumference of twenty-eight miles, has an area of 30,300 acres and a population of about 5,059. It is situated in 15° 55' S. lat. 55° 44' W. long., 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa and 1,800 miles from South America. It is of volcanic origin. The climate is healthy, water abundant, and the soil fertile."

It is hardly probable, Mr. Editor, that should General Cronje and any of his gallant brothers in arms be sent to St. Helena that they will find it anything like as unhealthy as they have purposely made South Africa for the British during the past four or five months. In conclusion, let me say, apart from any depressing influences of climate, it is more than likely that Britain's rivals the world over would much prefer, had they a voice in the matter, that General Cronje and his confederates should remain in that part of the world, where they have been so valorously fighting.

I am, sir, yours obediently,
CHARLES F. HART,
Waikiki, March 19, 1900.

Dr. O'Meara's "Conversations With Napoleon," now running in The Century Magazine, show that the climate in the time of the Emperor's captivity was anything but agreeable to himself and his suite. We find little meteorological data in the encyclopaedias which would be useful in this inquiry, but there are indications in the Britannica article that the climate of St. Helena has been gradually changing for the worse. The coast zone, once very tropical, is now "dry, barren, saltless, desiccated and rocky, with little growing save prickly pears and wire grass." The only place where the original flora remains is in a mountain zone at three miles long and two wide. St. Helena was first denuded by goats, then the rainfall was affected by lack of vegetation—a phenomenon first generally noted by Scrabo and having a present-day illustration in Spain—now St. Helena is driving up, driving down, and desolate, it may be said, is a penal colony, but men like the Boer leaders deserve a better habitation.

BRIGHTER SKIES FOR BRITAIN.

The news that President Krueger has made some kind of peace representation to the British Government is reported in the Associated Press telegrams brought down from British Columbia by the Australian, mail steamer. The details of these representations are not given, but it is said they merely repeat the substance of Krueger's reply to the original British ultimatum and that they have been rejected by Lord Salisbury. So they really count for nothing.

The leading fact in the news, apart from the inconclusive peace talk and the victory of Ofontein, is the demoralization of the Boers. Krueger, it seems, has felt obliged to go among them "speechifying," and that is always a sign that the nerve of the fighting men, in the opinion of their leaders, is breaking down. The speech is a last resort among soldiers and is intended to restore waning courage and patriotism. We do not doubt that the old Boer President, unless he cuts the Gordian knot by accepting British terms, will have plenty of incentive during the next few weeks to use his tongue—for as surely as five men are stronger than one the Boers are going to be driven steadily back on Pretoria.

Long before the Transvaal capital has been reached we may look for a complete subsidence of the war spirit in the Orange Free State. This quarrel was never a Free State affair. The burghers of the South had no Ulterior issue and were disposed to be hospitable, rather than otherwise, to British immigrants. But being persuaded, when the crisis came, that if the British conquered the Transvaal their own independence would be overborne, they reluctantly made common cause with their cousins in the north. Naturally, they have no great heart in the war now that they see its foregone conclusion. President Steyn, who has burned his bridges, may wish to fight to the last ditch, but he must deal with the provident farmers who want to save their homes from confiscation, and these are not likely to follow him to ruin. It is rational to expect that the Free States will soon stand from under, leaving the Boers of the northern belt to take hot shot alone.

The sudden change in the character of the war is matched by the change in European sentiment towards Great Britain. The French are toning down and the Russians seem to be much less certain of the psychological moment than they were. For this latter change the triumphs of British arms are not alone responsible, for it appears that British diplomacy has also done significant work. Witness the stirring up of Japan on the one side to make an issue of Korea and the rapprochement between Great Britain and the Ameer of Afghanistan on the other. When the Mikado shows his teeth on the Siberian littoral and the Ameer threatens to raise the green standard of a holy war against Russia in the far interior, the Czar finds quite enough to concern him without taking the chances of a war with England. And that is precisely the effect which British diplomacy has sought.

The supposed cases of beri-beri at Port Townsend turn out to be bubonic plague. It is a significant circumstance that they originated on a Japanese steamer which had just previously stopped at Honolulu. Possibly this city caught some additional infection from this steamer and perhaps the steamer caught what she had from us. There is no telling.

If the Cleveland element of the Democratic party were uppermost the news that Richard Olney aspired to the Presidential nomination would be of first importance. Mr. Olney is the ablest public man of his school, the natural inheritor of the Prophet's mantle. It is his misfortune that he has a Bryan party year to deal with but his turn may come four years hence.

The news that the United States forces in the Philippines are to be gradually withdrawn and that orders have passed to return three battalions to San Francisco, is said to mean that the war is practically over. According to General Otis the Tagals are returning to their homes disgusted with the rebellion. This information is important. If true, though in regard to the latter point it may be well to wait and see if the subtle Aguinaldites are not merely taking a breathing spell. They have often played Spain false in the course of their interminable wars and may not have wholly lost the knack.

In the opinion of Chinese leading men of this city an attempt is being made to start highlander organizations. Happily, the exclusion laws keep the professional Chinese desperadoes of San Francisco and Canton out of port, but the way is wide open for correspondence, and by means of that the Coast highlanders are said to be organizing branches in the Islands. Some years ago the thing was tried at Hilo, but the venture, which had produced a murder or two ended in hangings and a quick submergence of highlander interest. It might be well for our amateur detectives to study that episode before going far with the program of the longes.

"Want Watchfulness Makes the Thief."

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. If you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health. The one effective, natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Disordered Blood—"My father has long been troubled with disordered blood and weak back. Hood's Sarsaparilla made him strong and healthy; he works every day." A. S. Wykes, S. Easton, Pa.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Jessie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

So long as Pettigrew has "personal friends" in Honolulu to post him he will never lack for the raw material of defamation.

Mr. Carter's defence seems to be that he was merely supplying information to a personal friend. The same excuse probably occurred to the late Mr. Iscariot.

Col. W. F. Allen, who succeeds the late John Phillips in the Council of State, will be a satisfactory addition to the membership of that body. His business experience, political tendencies and conservative views will be useful to the country now that the Council of State is about to enter upon legislation of a most important character.

With thirty-four foreign sailing ships in port and 120 on the way, the demand for the enlargement of our 200 acre harbor is one that Congress ought to meet. Every year promises to increase the volume of Honolulu's maritime business. Unless Congress relieves matters very soon, the congestion of commerce here will be a serious injury to trade.

General Cronje will be sent to St. Helena, whither, perhaps, Gen. Joubert, Steyn, Krueger, Reitz and one or two others may duly follow. A great Zulu chief was the latest British prisoner of state to be confined on the lonesome rock from which the broken spirit of Napoleon took his flight. Considering the unhealthy climate of St. Helena the spectacle of the brave Boer leaders there would be rather depressing, especially when it is remembered that in Malta, Gibraltar and the Isle of Man Great Britain has far more suitable detention places for her prisoners of state.

If the President signs the Porto Rico bill, a measure to which he is opposed, it will be to hasten the day when the question of its constitutionality may be brought before the Supreme Court. Denying the term "United States" would settle the organic validity of the bill, but Congress cannot define it in a way to clinch matters. The function is one for the Supreme Court and that body cannot act until it gets a concrete law which calls for an elucidation of the point at issue. So if the Porto Rico bill is enacted, the route to a prompt interpretation of the term "United States" will be clear.

Attorney General Cooper will hardly thank an evening paper for the insinuation that he has spent an unduly large sum in connection with the Board of Health. Like some other responsible persons Mr. Cooper has had the handling or the direction of much public money but we are yet to hear that he has wasted any of it. The fact that the Advertiser has had occasion, now and then, to differ from Mr. Cooper's views or public duty and may have further occasion hereafter, does not blind it to the fact that none of the present gossip, even though based upon the evening paper's maladroitness, relates to official extravagance on Mr. Cooper's part.

It is much to be hoped that the provision in the House bill organizing a Territorial government for Hawaii which charges part of the expense of maintaining the leper settlement at Molokai against the Treasury of the United States, will be stricken out. The settlement is a place which Hawaii wants to manage for itself. If the partnership plan is adopted Molokai will soon be the dumping ground of lepers and perhaps other incurables from every part of the Union—a sort of medical Botany Bay. That kind of thing is to be avoided if possible as it would soon give Hawaii an unenviable name and interfere with the tourist business. The average globe-trotter and climate-seeker is apt to be as ignorant of our geography as was Tom Johnson's street car agent when he proposed to run a trolley line from Honolulu to the volcano. If he hears that any part of Hawaii is being used as a national pest hospital he will assume that the whole place is infected and will hurry by holding his nose.

ALL IS WELL

No Cases of the Plague Yesterday.

Disposition of the Long Residence to Be Decided Upon Today.

No cases of plague were reported yesterday, nor were there any suspicious cases of sickness in Honolulu. The body of Edward H. Kahookano, who died of the plague on Sunday in the house on Young street, near Aloha lane, was cremated early in the morning and the house is in strict quarantine, all of the people living on the premises having been removed to Kalahele detention camp.

Only two persons are in the pest hospital at the present time; they are H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel clerk who has never officially been declared a plague patient, and the Chinaman Seu Kam, from Iwilei, who has officially been declared a plague case. Levy is getting along fairly well towards recovery and Seu Kam is also much better.

Board of Health Meeting.

The principal matter of business before the Board of Health yesterday afternoon was the disposition of the house wherein the last plague victim died. Dr. Wood reported to the Board that he had visited the premises early in the morning. The building is a large, new cottage, in a lot by itself on Young street near Aloha lane; it is owned by Mr. Colburn and was inhabited by G. A. Long and his family.

Dr. Wood, addressing the meeting, said: "The native died in the cottage itself, although he had been sick in a small building in a corner of the lot away from the main building. He was taken sick Friday night, but his illness was considered nothing more than an ordinary cold; after he became very sick on Saturday, he was removed by his friends from his room in the smaller building to an apartment in the house itself, where he died on Sunday. Up to February 24 this man was employed as a guard by the Board of Health; since that time he had apparently been doing nothing."

"I would like to have the Board visit these premises; I believe that there is a chance here of disinfecting so thoroughly that it will not be necessary to go to the extreme of burning. Whenever we have considered it necessary to burn an infected building it was because the structure was 'incapable of being disinfected in any way except by fire.' This residence of G. A. Long, it seems to me, is capable of being disinfected. The house is new; is separate from any other buildings; is raised up off the ground; has all the light and ventilation necessary, and is perfectly sanitary. Everything in the house could be thoroughly swathed with a strong disinfectant solution and the place could be sealed up and fumigated as many times as is necessary."

"The outhouse containing the room in which the victim lived could be burned, together with the privies. Then, if advisable, the cottage could be left unoccupied for a number of months and a fence erected around the place. I think there is almost no danger from rats in this case; the house affords no opportunity for the rodents nesting and there is really no fear of rats spreading the disease there. Kahookano could not possibly have taken the disease in the house; the probabilities are that he got his infection outside."

Some Bills Considered.

Dr. Wood referred to several bills on the table which he did not think should come under the heading of "suppression of the plague." He took up first a bill from the Pala plantation for \$187.50 for sending the steamer Lehua to Honolulu to bring the news of the plague cases in Kahului to the health authorities here. This bill was, however, approved by the Board.

A number of other bills for the building of a scow for carrying refuse to sea and a wharf from which to load the scow, amounting to \$1337, was considered. Dr. Wood thought that the Interior Department ought to stand this expense as the scow, etc., was not necessarily simply for use during the plague and had, in fact, been very badly needed before the plague broke out in Honolulu. Nevertheless it was the will of the Board that the bills be approved, as the expense was incurred as an emergency necessity under plague conditions. Dr. Wood expressed it as his opinion that a good many outside accounts were being paid by the Board of Health out of the plague appropriations, which greatly magnified the legitimate plague account.

Three Hilo physicians had sent in their bills for \$25 each for holding the post-mortem examination in the Serrao case. It is customary for only one doctor to charge for a post-mortem examination. It was decided that only one of the Hilo medics should be paid.

The Disposition of Rats.

"I think we should adopt more energetic measures to get after the rats," said Dr. Wood, "unless the rats are infected by the plague, how are we to account for cases of the disease breaking out after intervals of several days in different parts of the city? Lots of rats are being destroyed daily by small boys and soldiers with fire-arms; they find many of the animals in the trees. The destruction of the rats is certainly worth all it costs; a great deal of money has already been paid out for this purpose, but the results are not all that seriously consider this matter."

Dr. Emerson suggested employing the mongoses to destroy the obnoxious rodent. He thought it would be a good idea to build a fence around one block at a time, turn in the mongoses and after all the rats in that block are destroyed, remove the fence and put it

around another block, and so on until rats become a rarity.

Dr. Wood brought forward the idea of employing professional rat-catchers, he believed that mongoses might take the plague themselves and prove another fertile soil wherein the bacilli would thrive; he thought it would even pay the Board to import a professional rat-catcher. There was much discussion on the subject generally, but no steps were taken in the matter.

The Board in the Field.

President Wood, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson, Messrs. Lowrey, Hatch, Smith and Private Secretary Hendry then drove out to G. A. Long's house on Young street from which the last plague victim was taken, and viewed the premises. As Dr. Wood stated early in the meeting, the house was in a perfect sanitary condition and apparently capable of thorough disinfection. The Board after making an examination of the entire premises decided to burn the small outbuilding where Kahookano had lived, together with the closets. The disposition of the main house was left over until the meeting this afternoon.

DR. ARMITAGE REPLIES.

Statement in the Advertiser Wrong—Correct—Other Maui News.

The following letter by Dr. Armitage, and other local news, is taken from the Maui News of the 10th instant:

The letter written by Mr. Hons, which appeared in your paper of March 3d, in no way invalidates my communication to the Advertiser of February 24th; since the contradiction by Mr. Baldwin of that part of my statement referring to him is counterbalanced by my absolute reason that the facts were as related. Naturally, on reading that contradiction on the day of receiving the paper, I went in search of Mr. Hons, and visited the sheriff in his company. By quoting, verbatim, certain portions of our conversation of February 4th, I endeavored to recall to his mind the substance of my statement, but in vain; and I finally left him, with the impression that the sheriff's memory concerning our interview on the day in question was somewhat impaired. During our visit Mr. Hons stated in presence of the sheriff that he had interviewed Mr. Hayseiden, and that that gentleman had fully corroborated the part of my statement which bore reference to him—a piece of information for which I herewith tender my thanks to Mr. Hons. Certain portions of Mr. Hons' letter are not quite clear to me.

In criticizing that part of my statement which refers to cases 4 and 5, he apparently forgets that the present tense of the verb "consider" is not synonymous with the past, and that at the time when I wrote my letter to the Advertiser bacteriological examination had already proved cases 5, 6 and 7 to be cases of plague. I must leave others to explain why any expression of opinion on my part should have deterred the Government officials from performing an autopsy, on which they were determined, when my representations in regard to case 1 had not induced them to make a thorough post-mortem examination of the body.

That Dr. Weddick, as reported by Mr. Hons, should trouble to emphatically contradict an assertion which did not refer to him, is another mystery which is left unexplained by Mr. Hons, since, as I have stated in my account of the events of February 4th in reference to case 1, Dr. Weddick did not see me about the case; in fact, the first remark concerning the case made to me by Dr. Weddick was during our meeting at the house of Sam Yang at Kahului on February 7th, three days subsequent to the autopsy.

A large portion of Mr. Hons' letter is taken by attempts to prove diagnoses made by me, which I have never attempted to deny; and when his letter is carefully compared with the statement which appeared in the Advertiser it will be seen that with the exception of the sheriff's contradiction the truth of my statement remains undisputed.

EDWARD ARMITAGE.

Wailuku, March 6th.

The Iroquois is now at Kihai engaged in making a topographical survey of the harbor and shores. The sea bottom at Kihai is excellent for the anchorage of vessels, and if Uncle Sam ever builds a wharf there the people of Maui will have a harbor to be proud of.

The guards quarantined at "Camp Mansfield" in Wailuku were examined by Dr. Garvin on Tuesday, pronounced free from all danger of taking or giving the plague, and were turned loose, much to their satisfaction, as the long confinement was becoming very monotonous.

James T. Taylor, Capt. Jacobson and T. Pratt, wife and daughter, reached Maui Thursday morning by the Mikahala, from Honolulu. Mr. Taylor is the hydraulic engineer in charge of the construction of the Wailuku water works, and will go to work at once. Capt. Jacobson has come to act as pilot at Kahului until Bob English returns to duty. Mr. Pratt, who with his family, has just returned from a visit to England went to Haku.

A rather serious runaway accident occurred on Vineyard and Market streets about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Mr. Combs of the Depot store was delivering goods and on the corner of High and Vineyard streets; a sack of grain fell from his wagon. He went behind the wagon to pick it up, when his horse took fright and ran down Vineyard street to Market. Instead of turning to the right or left, the horse ran directly across the street and into a candy shop on the opposite side of the street, breaking in the entire front of the building. Fortunately, none of the occupants were injured, and the only particular injury to the horse was a number of severe cuts on the head of the animal.

A startling burglary to which the police have no clue was committed some time Thursday night in the premises on King street next to the building of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. The room of George Andrews, proprietor of the fruit store on the first floor, was ransacked while Andrews and an employee slept, and the till in the store broken open and robbed. Altogether \$215 in money, a gold watch, a diamond ring and pin, some foreign coins were stolen.

THE WEATHER

Summary of the Islands
For February.

The Record Taken at the Meteorological Station by Professor Curtis J. Lyons.

Temperature mean for the month, 70.5; normal, 70.4; average daily maximum, 77.3; average daily minimum, 63.8; average daily range, 13.5; greatest daily range, 20.0; least daily range, 8.0; highest temperature, 82; lowest, 56.

Barometer average, 29.99; normal, 29.95 (corrected for gravity); highest, 30.22; lowest, 29.74; greatest change in 24 hours, 0.12. Barometer low the first half of the month and high the latter half.

Relative humidity, 70; normal, 75; mean dew-point, 60.1; normal, 62.5; absolute moisture, 5.79 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.24.

Rainfall, 1.14 inches; normal, 6.00. Totals November to February, inclusive, 4.30. This is the lowest total for these four months on record (26 years), the normal amount being 19.36.

Trade-wind days, 15 (counting six days of N.N.E.); normal number of trade-wind days, 15. There has been a surplus of air from the north, especially in upper currents.

The artesian well level fell during the month from 34.25 feet above mean sea level to 34.05. Though there has been very scanty rainfall, the diminution in the artesian level was only one-third of that of the previous month, showing that the main factor of diminution is rice culture, and not the city supply.

Rainfall in Hilo district 45 per cent of normal; Hamakua, normal; Kohala, 80 per cent; Kona and Kauai, 45 per cent; Puna, 40 per cent; Maui, about normal (older sta. not reported); Oahu, from 10 to 30 per cent; Kaula, 50 per cent of normal amount.

Snow fell on Mauna Kea on the 6th; heavy swell on Hawaii coast on the 8th and 19th. Earthquake at Hilo, 3d at 5 a. m.

Temperature at Waimea, Hawaii, 2-700 elevation, mean maximum, 71.4; mean minimum, 59.7; at Pepeekeo, Hilo, 100 elevation, mean maximum, 77.5; mean minimum, 66.8; Kohala, 585 elevation, mean maximum, 77.2; mean minimum, 66.4; Kealahou, 1,580 elevation, mean 6 a. m., 58.5.

Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 3.6; normal, 4.9.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Government Meteorologist.

Rainfall for February, 1900.

[From Reports to Weather Bureau.]

Stations—	Elev.	Rain.
(Ft.)	(In.)	
Waialeale	50	6.14
Hilo (town)	100	5.79
Pepeekeo	100	5.96
Hakalau	200	
Laupahoehoe	500	
Oakala	400	
Kukuihale	250	
Paaui	700	
Paaui (Moore)	300	9.29
Paaui (Greg)	1150	9.49
Honokaa (Muir)	425	
Honokaa (Kalehua)	1900	
Kukuihale	700	7.23
Awini Ranch	1100	
Niuli	200	3.82
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	
Kohala (Mission)	585	4.83
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	5.58
Hawi	300	
Waimea	2720	3.29
Kailua	950	1.38
Lanikai	1540	
Kealahou	1580	1.57
Naalehu	650	2.41
Naalehu	1350	3.03
Naalehu	1725	4.63
Honouliuli	25	
Hilea	310	2.30
Pahala	850	
Moaula	700	
Olaa (Russell)	1700	
Volcano House	4000	1.90
Kapoho	110	
Poholiki	10	4.56
Kalapana	8	1.27

MAUI.	Elev.	Rain.
(Ft.)	(In.)	
Lahaina	600	3.40
Olowalu	15	
Wailoa	700	3.30
Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Co.)	285	3.48
Kipahulu	400	4.13
Hamao Plantation	70	5.98
Nahiku	700	7.66
Haleakala	10,000	
Kula (von Tempisky)	4000	
Kula Kealahou	2900	3.10
Puomalei	1400	
Pala	150	
Haleakala Ranch	2000	8.08

OAHU.	Elev.	Rain.
(Ft.)	(In.)	
Punahou (W. Bur'g.)	50	1.14
Kulaokahua	50	0.93
Kewalo (King St.)	15	
Makiki Reservoir	150	0.62
Kapiolani Park	10	0.68
School St. (Bishop)	50	1.24
Insane Asylum	30	1.02
Nuuanu (W.W.Hall)	50	1.29
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	1.51
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	405	2.91
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	6.04
Manoa (W. Dairy)	285	2.63
Manoa Kaupua	300	
Maunawili	300	3.85
Kanebue	100	1.15
Waimanalo	25	2.33
Ahulimanu	350	2.69
Kahuku	25	1.84
Ewa Plantation	60	0.65
Waipahu	200	1.03

KAUAI.

Libue, Grove Farm 200 2.92

Lihue, (Molokoa) 300 3.51

Kealia 12 3.51

Kilauea 325 3.51

Hanalei 10 5.11

Walawa 32 3.51

JANUARY.

Normal 2.38

THE COUNCIL

Hon. W. F. Allen Sworn
In Saturday.

Appropriations Referred to Committee -- The Time of Meeting.
Secretary Goe. Manson.

The Council of State met at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon to consider the new appropriation bills. President Dole occupied the chair. Before the main business of the meeting was brought up, Minister Damon suggested that Mr. Bolte be relieved of his labors as secretary and that George Manson, who had had similar experience in the Senate, be appointed to the position. President Dole asked what the provisions in the rules were for the secretaryship. The rules were referred to and it was found that the sec-



COL. Wm. F. ALLEN.

retary should be "one of the members of the Council of State." It was then advised that an assistant nominated as "assistant secretary" would cover the matter satisfactorily.

President Dole put the matter to vote and the Council agreed to nominate an assistant secretary.

George Manson was accordingly named for the position at a salary of \$10 per day and was elected and sworn in. Minister Damon suggested that a messenger be also required and named Mr. Peters for the position at a salary of \$2 per day. Mr. Peters was made messenger.

Col. William F. Allen, who succeeds the late John Phillips in the Council of State, was sworn in, taking the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian and United States Governments, after which President Dole introduced the matter of appropriation bills.

Councilor Isenberg moved that the bills be referred to a committee to report back to the Council of State.

Councilor Robinson interrupted the above motion with another to the effect that a committee of three be appointed on rules, giving it as his opinion that the cart was being placed before the horse, when committees were appointed without rules to go by.

President Dole said that it was no use wasting time in the matter; that the Council of State had authority to go ahead and appoint committees and the rules would come all right afterwards without any jar.

Councilor Isenberg's motion was thereupon seconded and carried, after which the motion of Councilor Robinson was passed, and the President appointed Councilors Kennedy, Robinson and Jones as the Committee on Rules.

The hour at which the Council of State should meet was then brought up and discussed at some length. Six councilors voted for 2 o'clock meetings and the same number stood up for 3 o'clock meetings. President Dole cast his vote for 3 o'clock and so decided it, inasmuch as the work would be largely done by committees and they would thereby be given more time wherein to work.

The President asked Councilor Robinson when he could report on rules. Robinson replied that on Monday he could report if Councilor P. C. Jones would work on Sunday. Councilor Jones emphatically declared that he would not work on Sunday and Robinson decided that he might report on Monday, anyhow. The Council adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MURDER AT KAHUKU.

News was telephoned last night of a cutting affray at camp 2 of Kahuku plantation, which resulted in the death of Horie, a Japanese.

The cause of the trouble was a dispute over a game of cards. Anumoto, the murderer, and the dead man both drew knives and a fierce struggle took place. Horie was badly cut twice in the back and a slash across his stomach disemboweled him. He died Saturday evening at 10:30. Anumoto was also badly cut across the forehead and in the right arm. He with a companion ran away when Horie fell. The companion was captured by the Wailana police at Wailana.

A diligent search is being made for Anumoto. He is described as a short man having two old scars on the back of his head and two front teeth missing. The quarantine guards at the Paik and Moanalua have been notified to be on the lookout and it is not thought probable that the man can escape to town.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Alhena, Va. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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For Hair and Scalp

Shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA. It is the only hair dressing that can be used on the hair, and is the only hair dressing that can be used on the scalp. It is the only hair dressing that can be used on the hair, and is the only hair dressing that can be used on the scalp.

For Red Rough Hands

Soak the hands in cutting, scalding, or burning water, and then apply CUTICURA. It is the only remedy for red, rough, cracked hands, and is the only remedy for red, rough, cracked hands.

For Sanative Uses

Its remarkable emollient, soothing, purifying properties, make it the only remedy for all skin diseases, and is the only remedy for all skin diseases.

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Capital their reinsurance

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Friday, March 16.
 Am. sch. Aloha, Fry, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. F. E. Sander, Svenson, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. F. S. Redfield, Jorgensen, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. N. N. Castle, Landfeldt, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.
 Am. sch. R. D. Rice, Carver, 32 days from Yokohama, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Am. bk. Tolani McClure, from Kaula.
 Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders, 152 days from New York.

Saturday, March 17.
 Am. sch. Aloha, Fry, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. F. E. Sander, Svenson, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. F. S. Redfield, Jorgensen, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. N. N. Castle, Landfeldt, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.
 Am. sch. R. D. Rice, Carver, 32 days from Yokohama, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Am. bk. Tolani McClure, from Kaula.
 Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders, 152 days from New York.

Sunday, March 18.
 Am. sch. Aloha, Fry, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. F. E. Sander, Svenson, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. F. S. Redfield, Jorgensen, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. N. N. Castle, Landfeldt, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.
 Am. sch. R. D. Rice, Carver, 32 days from Yokohama, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Am. bk. Tolani McClure, from Kaula.
 Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders, 152 days from New York.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 16.
 Am. sch. Aloha, Fry, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. F. E. Sander, Svenson, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. F. S. Redfield, Jorgensen, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. N. N. Castle, Landfeldt, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.
 Am. sch. R. D. Rice, Carver, 32 days from Yokohama, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Am. bk. Tolani McClure, from Kaula.
 Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders, 152 days from New York.

Saturday, March 17.
 Am. sch. Aloha, Fry, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. F. E. Sander, Svenson, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. F. S. Redfield, Jorgensen, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. N. N. Castle, Landfeldt, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.
 Am. sch. R. D. Rice, Carver, 32 days from Yokohama, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Am. bk. Tolani McClure, from Kaula.
 Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders, 152 days from New York.

Sunday, March 18.
 Am. sch. Aloha, Fry, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. F. E. Sander, Svenson, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. F. S. Redfield, Jorgensen, for the Sound.
 Am. sch. N. N. Castle, Landfeldt, for San Francisco.
 Am. sch. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.
 Am. sch. R. D. Rice, Carver, 32 days from Yokohama, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Am. bk. Tolani McClure, from Kaula.
 Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders, 152 days from New York.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 From Vancouver, per R. M. S. Aorangi, March 18.—J. Smith, G. Chalmers, J. Rust, J. Bruce, R. Ramsey, L. N. Blache, F. Grimmas, W. Henry, A. Brown, J. Stewart, Mrs. M. S. Smith, Mrs. J. Viercke Field, Misses Dickson.
 From Kaula ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, March 17.—Mr. Comstock, Mr. Lesser, Mr. Berlowitz, Yamamoto, Kaunakakai.
 From stmr. Noeau, March 17.—Mr. Huber.

NOTES.

The Star of Bengal was put alongside Pacific Mail wharf yesterday. About 500 tons of her coal was discharged in the stream to island steamers.
 The big tramp steamer Dalmat Vostok has been chartered by Victoria parties to make three trips from B. I. to Columbia to the Orient.
 The A. M. Baxter, of the Matson line, discharged her cargo, loaded with sugar, and left for San Francisco within two weeks of her arrival at Hilo. This is a record.

Kihai Harbor.

As a result of the U. S. survey steamer Pathfinder's work on the harbors of Maui, the officers are very much impressed with the merits of Kihai as a place for deep-water vessels. In their report now in progress of preparation for submission to the authorities the natural advantages of Kihai as a harbor for deep-sea ships will be set forth. The bottom of the bay is quite level and as it is on the lee side of the island the anchorage is protected from winds excepting kona, which have not been very fierce at Kihai of late years. A pier or big lighters are suggested as being important factors at the present time at Kihai. During the trip the Pathfinder explored the reefs at Lanai and along the coast of Maui, Lanai, Kahului and Kaunapali were visited, and the channels between the islands were examined. The channel bottom between Lanai and Maui was found to be a coral reef at a depth of about forty fathoms, this being much shallower than the Kaula or Hawaii channels. Instructions are expected here regarding future work to be done and it is possible that a return to Hawaii will be made and that Kihai will be visited and a general survey of that coast be made.

Not Taken From Honolulu.

A prominent citizen, speaking of plague in Cape Townsend yesterday, said: "No plague, as far as is known, was brought to this port from the Orient by the Nanyo Maru. All of the Japanese who arrived on that vessel were put into strict quarantine on the island and passed the probationary period without any cases of the disease appearing among them. On the completion of their quarantine, the immigrants were sent to the various plantations and no cases of plague have occurred at any of these places. I don't see how it can be said that the plague was taken to Cape Townsend from here."

Maui Shipping.

Vessels in Port.—Kahului: Ken Chehalis, S. Simonsen, Newcas, N. S. W. Jan 29, sch. Antiope, George W. Murray, Tacoma Jan 27, sch. Novilly, Geo. Rosendal, Calca Buegan, Feb 10, sch. Helen N. Kimball, H. G. Hanson, Eureka, Cal, Feb 18, sch. Mokihana, Joseph, Koolau, sch. Dora Blum, Ed Smith, from Kihai, Honolulu, March 1. Sailed.—March 3, stmr. Continental, J. C. Eagles, for San Francisco with 27,800 bags of sugar. March 4, sch. Lady, Nielsen, for Molokai ports.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

March 15, 1900. No. 76—P. K. Kato.

Deed of March 15, 1900. Liber 200, folio 484, portion R. P. 6303, Kuleana 2081, Kuleana 2082, Kuleana 2083, Kuleana 2084, Kuleana 2085, Kuleana 2086, Kuleana 2087, Kuleana 2088, Kuleana 2089, Kuleana 2090, Kuleana 2091, Kuleana 2092, Kuleana 2093, Kuleana 2094, Kuleana 2095, Kuleana 2096, Kuleana 2097, Kuleana 2098, Kuleana 2099, Kuleana 2100, Kuleana 2101, Kuleana 2102, Kuleana 2103, Kuleana 2104, Kuleana 2105, Kuleana 2106, Kuleana 2107, Kuleana 2108, Kuleana 2109, Kuleana 2110, Kuleana 2111, Kuleana 2112, Kuleana 2113, Kuleana 2114, Kuleana 2115, Kuleana 2116, Kuleana 2117, Kuleana 2118, Kuleana 2119, Kuleana 2120, Kuleana 2121, Kuleana 2122, Kuleana 2123, Kuleana 2124, Kuleana 2125, Kuleana 2126, Kuleana 2127, Kuleana 2128, Kuleana 2129, Kuleana 2130, Kuleana 2131, Kuleana 2132, Kuleana 2133, Kuleana 2134, Kuleana 2135, Kuleana 2136, Kuleana 2137, Kuleana 2138, Kuleana 2139, Kuleana 2140, Kuleana 2141, Kuleana 2142, Kuleana 2143, Kuleana 2144, Kuleana 2145, Kuleana 2146, Kuleana 2147, Kuleana 2148, Kuleana 2149, Kuleana 2150, Kuleana 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